



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

All unemployed workmen have been segregated at Triscornia and the temperatures of nonimmunes remaining are taken several times daily, including one examination made between midnight and sunrise. Fumigations are carried out under the immediate direction of the chief of the superior board of health.

Quarantine was imposed September 16 by the United States against the port of Habana. All nonimmunes living in the city are now required to undergo detention at Triscornia before embarkation for southern ports, six days being demanded for those en route to points in Florida and five days for passengers proceeding to New Orleans or Galveston.

Persons from districts in the interior of Cuba, with the exception of the Province of Oriente, against which quarantine has been in force since April 6, 1908, may embark immediately on arrival in Habana, provided they submit satisfactory evidence of their continued residence for six days in the exempted territory.

Transports en route to Newport News, Va., are fumigated in open bay prior to taking on certified passengers, and allowed to clear without detention at either port.

The local quarantine established by the Cuban Government against Antilla, Oriente Province, on the appearance of yellow fever at that port, was raised on September 20, and the special sanitary squad withdrawn.

Modification of quarantine against Habana.

Doctor Amesse was instructed by the Bureau, September 30, as follows:

In view lapse 18 days since infective period last case yellow fever Habana, and no succeeding cases reported, authorized remove restrictions embarkations nonimmunes at Habana. Continue critical inspection passengers and crew and require good sanitary condition vessels. The quarantine restrictions against Province of Oriente continued in force until further notice.

Officers at Gulf and South Atlantic quarantine stations were notified, September 30, of this modification.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, September 21:

Week ended September 19.

Bills of health granted to 3 vessels clearing for United States ports; 1 health and acclimation certificate and 4 certificates of nonexposure to yellow fever infection issued to passengers bound for the United States via Habana. The American schooner *Westfield*, carrying 7 members of crew, no passengers, and the British schooner *Charlevoix*, having 8 in the crew, no passengers, both bound for Mobile, Ala., were fumigated September 15 and 17, respectively. No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, September 12:

Week ended September 12.

Bills of health issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.